Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 2.

Select Poetry.

THE RED PETTICOAT AND THE WHITE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

O, the red, the flaunting petticoat,
That courts the eye of day,
That loves to flire and be admired,
And blinks from far away.—
It may delight the roving sight,
And charm the fancy free:
But if it's wearer's half as bold,
I'll pass, and let her be:—
With her red, her flaunting petticoat,
She's not the girl for me!

But the white, the modest petticoat,
As pure as drifted snow
That shuns the gaze in crowded ways,
Where follies come and go;
It stirs the primrose on its path,
Or daisy on the lea;
And if the wearer's like the garb,
How beautiful is she!
With her white, her modest petticoat,
O, she's the girl for me!

AGRICULTURAL.

Experience in Maple Sugar Making.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

As the season is approaching to commence operations in the "Sugar Camp," I will offer a few suggestions and plans gleaned from my observations and experience. It would seem that the process of making Maple Sugar is so simple that any one possessed of the least "gumption," could not fail to make a good, if not a superior article, but such is not the fact, as the great amount of black and almost worthless stuff annually made, abundantly proves.

1st. In tapping I use a ½ or ⅝ inch auger bit; and to "freshen" with, I use a follower, made something like an old-fashioned "pod auger," to make the hole about an eighth of an inch larger, and the same deeper, thus renewing or freshening the surface of the original hole.

The spout is made of sheet iron or tin, two inches wide and six to seven long, formed into a quarter circle, one end sharpened with a file or grind-stone, and driven into the *bark only*, about ½ inch below the auger hole. Drive with a wooden mallet to prevent battering the spout. This is by far the best and cheapest spout that I have ever seen.

2d. For buckets, I recommend those made of tin plate, to hold about three gallons, made a very little tapering, so that in the case of freezing the ice will slip out on the slightest thaw.

Punch a hole in the bucket sufficient to receive the nail that is to be driven in the tree to hang it on, and it makes—*par excellence*—the best bucket for the purpose extant.

3d. Boiling is done in sheet iron or copper pans, (not kettles,) made as follows: Take a sheet of Russia iron, put a quarter or three-eighths inch iron rod in each end by tapping, or bending the iron around it. Let these rods be 16 to 18 inches longer than the width of the sheets. Have the ends of the rods flattened and a small hole punched, and bend them in such a manner that they may be nailed to the boards, forming the sides of the pan, to serve as handles to lift with. When this is done, bend the sheets up at each end 6 or 8 inches, and fit in and closely nail side boards about 1½ inches thick, to form a box 6 or 8 inches high, and they are ready for use. Then brick walls, or an arch as it is commonly called, are built to accommodate as many of the pans as are needed, with two iron cross bars under the bottom of each pan to prevent their sagging, and straining the nailing too much. Set the pans level in mortar, and you have a boiling apparatus that will evaporate an amount of sap that will astonish those who "have always boiled in kettles," and do the work much better than it can possibly be done in kettles, as there is no danger of burning or boiling over—this being prevented by the wooden sides. With three such pans, as above described, and good dry wood, *one gallon per minute* can be evaporated.

With the above apparatus, and proper care in keeping everything connected with the "camp" *clean*, sugar can be made much superior to the best cane sugar that I have ever seen.—The cost of buckets, with spouts, will be from 40 cents to 50 cents each; the pans, holding 35 gallons, will cost from $2 50 to $4 each.

R. H. HOWARD.

Darke County, O., Dec. 15 1857.

REMARKS.

The above apparatus is a very perfect one, and may be adopted in detail in many camps. The only objection will be the expense of the buckets which will preclude their use in a majority of cases. We thank Mr. Howard for his early suggestions, and as maple sugar-making will begin in the month of February, we solicit the experiences of sugar makers as soon as may be—in time for our next issue.—Please help us to a page or so of good practical information on this topic. There are many interesting points, such as the best form and best wood for troughs, buckets; side of tree to be tapped; height from the ground, size, form and depth of hole, carrying sap; boiling, clarifying, crystalizing, &c., &c.—ED.—*American Agriculturist.*

CHICKEN MEAT CHEAPER THAN PORK.—*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.*—Everybody loves chicken, roasted, boiled, fricasseed, or broiled. By itself, or in pie, it is pronounced first-rate by all who ever sat down to a Thanksgiving dinner of the olden time.—But chickens always taste of the silver if you buy them, and if you raise them, they are thought to cost more than they come to. "Very nice is chicken, but the dearest food upon the farm!—Poultry is more plague than profit, and the less care bestowed upon them the better." This has not been my experience. I intercede for the "biddies," and beg for them a little of the attention that is bestowed upon their more gross and less attractive neighbors, the pigs. Give them a fair trial, and they will pay any farmer for his care much better than pigs, and will supply his table with great luxuries, and at a cheaper rate. And to establish this position I will tell you a tale, quite as literal as some others, founded on fact. In the year 1850 my poultry yard cost me—

In stock	$39 96	$79 77
In food for fowls	39 81	
It produced in eggs	$34 92	
in manure	5 00	
in stock at close	50 00	$89 92
Deduct expense		79 77
Profit		$15 15

It produced in this time 91 fowls, weighing about 300 pounds, paying ten dollars above what they cost. In other words, the yard paid for itself and three cents a pound premium for all the poultry used in the family. When did a porker ever pay you for the privilege of eating him? Even Charles Lamb's roast pig will have to knock under to the biddies.

In 1851 the yard cost—In stock		$54 50
In food		65 56
Total		$120 06
It produced 268 dozen eggs, worth		$48 76
5 loads of manure		5 00
Stock on hand at the close		113 00
Total		$166 76
Deduct		120 06
Profit		$46 79

It produced 61 fowls, weighing about 200 pounds. In other words, the poultry paid 23 cents a pound for the privilege of being eaten. Was roast pig ever so gracious as this? I have tried pork growing repeatedly, and have never been able to reduce the cost of production below five cents a pound. I shall eat poultry henceforth.

CONNECTICUT YANKEE.—*Ib.*

A CHEAP ICE ROOM.—*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.*—Having observed several articles in your paper respecting ice-houses. I send you my experience. I partitioned off the northeast corner of my woodhouse, which opens to the west and is 25 feet wide.—The ice room is about 9 feet square; is clapboarded on the studs on the north and east, and lined on the inside, leaving the 4 inch space between, empty. On the south is an inch board partition just tight enough to hold saw dust.—On the west, I slip in boards, like bars, to any hight I wish to pile my ice, and leave the upper part open just as is convenient. This is my house.

Into it, on the ground, I put from 6 to 10 inches of sawdust then put in my *ice*, one foot from the partition on every side, packing it closely as I can, and in as large blocks as I can conveniently handle. I then fill the spaces next the partitions with sawdust, and a good depth, (say one foot,) over the top, and it is done for the year.

I have practiced in this way two years past, and had all I wanted for dairy and other uses, and to give to my neighbors, and I had plenty of good ice left last week.

The whole cost of making is about 300 feet hemlock boards, a few nails, and half-a-day's work. Neighbor farmers *try* it. Almost any other location is as good as this.

A. P. BELCHER.

Tioga County, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1857.—*Ib.*

THE FACILE MR. BUCHANAN.

Much has been said and written concerning the various evolutions which Mr. Buchanan has made during his political life. It is well known that he was once a bitter Federalist, and that he is now a Democrat; that he for many years recognized the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, and advocated it as the best and only measure of settling the slavery question; that he once recognized the power of Congress to legislate upon the question of slavery in the Territories, but that he now denies all such power and repudiates the Missouri restriction as an illegal assumption of authority. But it would be useless to endeavor to follow him throughout all his various twistings and contortions—the limited space allotted to us in our paper would not suffice for their enumeration. He has occupied both sides of nearly every political question that has been brought before the people of this country for the last forty years. Mr. Clay's severe sarcasm upon him about his ability to turn any coat to suit the times, was richly deserved.

But never did he turn so complete a somerset in so short a space of time, as he recently has upon the Kansas question. For many months all of his mouth pieces were continually glorifying and shouting hallelujahs over the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, but they now follow his example of spitting upon what now seems to them to be an absurd and destructive theory. But a few months ago Mr. Buchanan gave assurances to the country that the people of Kansas should be protected in the right to mould their institutions to suit themselves, and his instructions to Governor Walker breathed the same spirit. But in his recent message he declares that it was not incumbent upon the Convention to submit the Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas, but intimates strongly that Congress shall admit Kansas into the Union with a Constitution to which the people of Kansas are opposed. Everywhere in his message he speaks of the Kansas Convention as a legally called and constituted body. It was not called by an act of Congress, nor did the Kansas-Nebraska bill grant to the Territorial Legislature the power to call a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. And if the Convention was a legally formed body, as Mr. Buchanan assumes it to have been, the inference is irresistible that the Legislature of Kansas had the power to pass a law convening such a Convention. We are not prepared to argue the question as to whether the Constitution had any legal authority or not; it is merely our purpose to show up another of Mr. Buchanan's tergiversations. In 1835 or 1836, in the debate upon the admission of Michigan, Mr. Buchanan expressly repudiated the idea that a Territorial Legislature had any power to call a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. The following is an extract from his speech:

"We ought not to apply the rigid rules of abstract political science too rigorously to such cases; it has been our practice heretofore to treat our Infant Territories with parental care, to nurse them with kindness, and when they had attained the age of manhood, to admit them into the family without requiring from them a rigid adherence to forms. The great questions to be decided are: Do they contain a sufficient population? Have they adopted a republican constitution? And are they willing to enter the Union upon the terms which we propose? If so all the preliminary proceedings have been considered but mere forms, which we have waived in repeated instances. They are but the scaffolding of the building, which is of no further use after the edifice is complete.—We have pursued this course in regard to Tennessee, to Arkansas, and even to Michigan.—No Senator will pretend that their Territorial Legislatures had any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part."

We commend this paragraph to the supporters of the President's policy. It will not be the last turn he will make before he gets safely through the waves which now threaten to engulf himself and party.—*Kentucky Commonwealth.*

The Shadows and the Sunshine.

'A letter for you, sir!'

I broke the seal and read with astonishment—

'Mr. Edward Worthington,

'Sir—Pardon these intrusive lines, and rest assured that they are from one who shall ever be proud to call himself your sincere friend.—Lucy Ames is not faithful to you! I do not write this to you for any purpose; for since I know so well your generous and noble nature, I cannot hesitate when I see that nature become the innocent dupe of vile dissimulation. Nor have I been too hasty in communicating to you this knowledge: I only fear it is too late: but rest assured that all I have said is true, and can be attested by one who has an undoubted personal knowledge of all the facts.—Arthur Wessley, our village schoolmaster, is your too fortunate rival. Yours,

'A FRIEND.'

This was not the first intimation I had had of Lucy's inconstancy. I had seen things with my own eyes that made me doubt her sincerity. For a long time the unwelcome suspicion had been preying upon me, and this fatal letter had come to bring conviction—stern, irrevocable, hopeless conviction.

I did not doubt the truth of it; and yet how it withered my soul with torture to think of it, to admit it. It did not, it could not crush me: I braved it to the last—I had been less than a man to do otherwise. I re-perused the letter calmly—no, not calmly—not indifferently, but sternly, as though it were decreed of Fate that I should not only drain the bitter cup, but should swallow the very dregs.

And yet I loved the wayward girl, and gladly, oh, how gladly, would I have forgotten her imprudence. To her first of all I went to seek an interview, Lucy was proud, too proud to be just to herself, yet she was generous and noble, in spite of her fickleness.

Obstinately convinced that she preferred another to me, I did not ask or expect any explanations from her, I showed her without any hesitation the letter I had just received, and requested her to return to me such letters as I had previously written to her, and any other little keepsake which might, in future, only prove annoying to her. She bestowed on me a look I shall never forget.

'Do you believe this, Edward?'

'I do,' I replied, without hesitation.

'What unimpeachable evidence!' she retorted, with the impulse of pride.

'I do not rely on the information contained in that letter. I have seen enough myself, without asking any person's advice or opinion.'

She immediately left the room, and returned in a few moments with a package of letters and a small box of jewels, my former presents, saying gaily, as the placed them in my hands—

'By these tokens, since it is your will, I absolve you.'

In spite of the smile that played upon her mouth, I thought I could detect traces of recent tears, hastily brushed away from her cheeks.

In a moment the thought flashed upon my mind that she might, after all, be true. Impulsively I was about to speak to her, to ask her if it was not so; but what should I say? I had gone too far, and it was too late to retreat. But as the thought had come upon me like a flash, it vanished as it had come, leaving no alternative but to pursue the course I had adopted.

'Farewell, then!' I said, with apparent indifference. 'May your future life be ever lighted by the sunshine of happiness.'

'Thank you! I trust no act of my own may ever bring misery on me.'

'Conscience, Miss Ames—conscience.'

'Will never reproach me!'

'God grant it. The step you have taken, may, in your opinion, be just, but let me assure you that others do not think so. We do not always see ourselves as others see us.'

'I have done nothing, Mr. Worthington, to merit this—you are not only deceived, but impertinent, sir; and cautiously avoid any questions that might lead to an explanation——'

'I ask no explanation,' I hurriedly replied; and immediately took my departure in no very amiable mood, nor did I wish to humble myself sufficiently to ask her any question that might, as she had suggested, lead to a satisfactory explanation. What a victory pride had won!—How perfect and complete had been its ultimate success on both sides!

I hurried from the door; I turned my step homeward again. Instinctively I took the usual course in returning to the village, (for Lucy lived nearly a mile out of town,) and walked down the railway track, so busy with my thoughts as to be utterly unconscious of anything and everything else. There was a high bridge that lay between me and the village, just wide enough for the track, the middle of which was planked over for the convenience of pedestrians. Outside the track it was impossible to walk.

One of the planks was very thick and heavy, and had been partly raised for some purpose, and left in that position. In endeavoring to pass it, I struck my foot against it, stumbled, and in recovering myself, forced one leg thro' the aperture, and striking my other foot with all the force required to regain my equilibrium, replaced the plank in such a manner as not only left my foot protruding through a narrow crack, but promised to present a difficulty in removing the plank.

I smiled to think how curiously I had been entrapped, and stooped down to remove the plank and free myself from so dangerous a position. The task was not so easily performed as I had imagined. The plank was wedged in in such a manner, that no effort of mine could remove it. I strove with more than mortal power, but it was in vain; nor could I extricate my foot, which was lacerated and smarting with the pain in its close confinement.

At first I did not consider the extent of my peril, but I soon began to perceive the danger of my situation; and I shuddered with horror to think that I should be obliged to remain there, and be crushed to death by the train!—It was a cold day in December, and yet the beaded drops burst from every pore. A moment of phrensied delirium succeeded, and when I rallied again, I found myself sitting between the rails, my foot still a prisoner, and no prospect of delivery.

I looked at my watch; it was half past three. At five the down train would pass, or if that should be late, the express would go at half-past five; and at half-past four it would be dark.

It was possible, nay probable, that some one would pass before it would be too late.

This way was nearer the village than the road, though always regarded as more dangerous on account of the narrowness of the bridge, from which there would be no possibility of escape, in case a train should come in sight while passing over it. Already one man had been killed by endeavoring to cross at a time when the train was due, and should I be the second to perish there? How the thought tortured me; and once again I tugged at the resisting plank. With all my strength I tried to withdraw my foot and leave the boot, but impossible!

It was four o'clock—in half an hour it would be dark—another half hour and death would be certain! I shouted for aid, but no habitation was within half a mile and no answer was returned to my cries. Again and again I shrieked, while the despairing echoes reverberated in the distance, as though they would mock me in my misery.

With all the accumulated strength of madness, I wrenched the plank, but could not move it from its place. It could not be possible that I should be obliged to sit there and be crushed to death, when human aid was so near. Had I been in some isolated forest, some depth of country, distant from town or cottage, my doom might have been more certain. Once again I shrieked with agonized fury; wildly, desperately, the sounds of my voice rung out on the chilling air, while nothing but the mocking echoes made reply.

The sun had set, and the darkness was gathering fast over the valley below. Already the last reddening glow of sunshine was gleaming on the tops of the trees. My irrevocable destiny became every moment more and more apparent. Hark! My God, the train! No! no!—I stretched forward and listened with breathless eagerness. There was not a sound to break the silence: I must have been deceived. But list! A voice! a voice! Thank God!

'Help! help! help!' I cried, and each time I shouted the word, I seemed in despair, nerved up to a greater power of speech, and calling louder and louder each time. Did he hear?—There was no answer—all was still! Oh, merciful Heaven, was this last chance of life denied me?

'Hallo!'

The voice was distant, but oh, how my blood leaped with joy at the sound!

Again I called with all the strength of my lungs, and again I was answered. In a little while a figure appeared advancing toward me, but it was growing already so dark I could not recognize him, nor did I care to; but when he came close to me, one glance showed me it was Arthur Wesley. Should I let him pass by, or ask him to assist me? Would he do so? As he approached he asked—

'Is this you, Mr. Worthington? Bless me, are you hurt?'

'No, thank you, I am not much hurt, but see I am so nicely trapped here, that I could not free myself all alone, and I think it is nearly time for the down train to be due.'

It was growing dark very fast, so dark, indeed, was it that I found it impossible to discover what time it was by my watch. He never hesitated a moment, caught the detested plank with both hands, and at the same instant I, also, imitated his movements. The accursed thing resisted all our efforts, and remained obstinately immovable. What should be done? In half an hour the train would be due—would there be time to go for assistance—to bring an axe to liberate my foot? He would try.

'For God's sake Mr. Wesley,' said I, as he started to go,' be expeditious. It is too horrible to be obliged to sit here and face death unwillingly.'

I was alone again. The winds sighed mournfully about me, but I felt relief. I even forgot my danger, and turned my attention once more to the thoughts with which I had been occupied when I unwittingly stumbled into my present dilemma.

Nevertheless, I was apprehensive that he might be delayed until the train should pass. In fact, I had no assurance he had time to go to Mr. Ames' and return before it would be too late. Another thought rushed upon my frantic brain. Had he deceived me? Would he not be only too happy to be thus easily rid of my unwelcome presence? I knew he would never come to me again—he would leave me to the mercy of such a cruel death.

Heavens!—There is no mistaking that sound—the whistle at the P———Station only five miles distant.

How well do I remember the thoughts that passed through my mind, as I patiently awaited the return of Arthur Wesley; for, although I had every reason to believe he would not come still I instinctively awaited him, and hoped, oh, how I hoped he would return. Hour after hour had I sat there all day, and now I was still waiting and vibrating between the hope of delivery and almost certain conviction of destruction. The fearful chill of despair was creeping over me: my trembling limbs already announced that my nerves were sinking in exhaustion. At every moment I kept a watch for his returning footsteps, but no welcome sound fell on my ear.

Hark! it is the train! The low, distant thunder cannot deceive me now. It will be here in a few minutes.

'Help! help!'

The wailing cry faded away, and there was no answer. Louder and louder came the thunder nearer and nearer came the train. The rising moon disclosed to me the white column of smoke and steam, rising above the hill beyond the curve; and now the regularly beating puff and cough of the engine struck my ear, like the gloating chuckle of some terrible monster regarding his victim. How like a frenzy the thought came on me that it was now to late for assistance! No human being would venture on the bridge when the train was within hearing distance, when it was too dark to distinguish objects in time to stop the impetuous firehorse; and yet, furious and frantic at the thought of such a death, I stretched my trembling limbs to their utmost, and shrieked again and again until I grew hoarse, and the thundering train drowned the effort of my voice.—And now delirium seized me. I fancied some giant fiend held down the plank which I vainly tried to wrench from its firm position—I could hear the chuckle of satisfaction that it gave him to think it had me there safely in its power.

The loud roar that now reached my ear announced that the train had struck the bridge—there came an end to hope—oh, God, no power on earth could avert the death that stared me in the face? For an instant I saw countless demons hovering through the air.—Fire and smoke enveloped me—there was a crushing blow, a convulsion, a dim recollection of keen pains shooting through my imprisoned limb, and all was darkness. I knew no more.

When I returned again to consciousness I was lying on an easy couch in a room dimly lighted, but neatly and tidily furnished.—While I lay, wondering where I was, and trying to recall what had passed, the door was slowly opened, and Lucy Ames entered the room. In a moment she was by my bedside, watching the motions and the expressions of my countenance, doubtless imagining that I was still delirious.

'Lucy—Miss Ames!'

She started back as I uttered the name, as though unwilling that I should discover her real thoughts; but, in a moment, recovering her self-possession, she looked calmly toward me, and asked, with a tone of affected indifference.

"Do you feel easier now?"

"Indeed, *I* scarce know how *I* feel," *I* replied, "but there is a pain and soreness in my head, and in fact, in all my limbs. *I* must have been badly hurt."

I had a dim recollection of the occurrence narrated; and I surely felt surprise that I should have again awakened to life. The pain which I felt, on regaining my reason, increased now momentarily. A physician was at hand, and every effort was made by him, as well as the members of Mr. Ames family (in whose house I was then lying,) in which, also, Lucy and Mr Wesley joined to alleviate my sufferings.

In spite of all their attentions, my pain rapidly augmented, and in a short time, I was again lost in the unconscious delirium of fever. In my vague dreamings, I was again on the narrow bridge, bending every effort, and straining every nerve, to remove the piece of wood that bound me there. Again I was chained to a huge rock, in which unconscious laborers were drilling holes, which they filled with powder, to blast the unseemly mass to atoms. Fiends, shapeless and hideous, flew about me, chattering in glee—demons danced on the sharp edges of the rock, chuckling again like the measured pull of an engine; and, at intervals, they stooped to bind the chains closer, until the links festered into the very nerve, and turned my blood to gall with the poison in which they had been dipped. Caverns yawned on every side to recieve me. All at once was heard the long shrill whistle of the engine and voices that seemed the very agony of despair, screamed on every side of me:

'The train! the train!'

But all this was past. I was well again, and could walk about the house with the aid of a crutch, for I had left one foot suspended in the bridge where I had so miraculously escaped death. Lucy had re-assured me of her love; not indeed by words, but by her actions. Long and patiently had she watched by my side; and to her more than any other, do I owe the preservation of my life. No words had passed between us in relation to the subject which had so nearly separated us, yet there seemed to be a tacit acknowledgement of the error on my part, and a cheerful, forgiveness on hers. But one day, when we chanced to be alone, I recurred to the folly of which *I* had been guilty, and more formally asked her forgiveness.

'Freely do I forgive you, if indeed you have been guilty of any act which would seem to require it. You doubtless acted according to your earnest inclination, which I would not wish to oppose. I supposed your object was to secure the hand of another, in leaving me, and that—'

'Lucy, Lucy! It was not so—I was mad; I was a fool! I believed too rashly, but now I will believe nothing. I will not even credit what I see, but tell me, Lucy, how it happened that on one or two occasions, after excusing yourself from accompanying me to an evening's visit, or party, I should afterwards meet you returning home at almost midnight, in company with Mr. Wesley?'

'Still jealous, I see.'

'No, no!—but——'

'Listen, then, and I will explain all, which I might have done sooner had you requested it. I was anxious to learn French; and as this was probably the only oppertunity I should ever have, I had engaged to take private lessons of Mr. Wesley. I did not think it necessary to tell every one why I was so often in that gentleman's company, who I must assure you, is not only a very amiable young man, but is engaged to my cousin, with whom no inducement could cause him to break his compact."

"But why did he delay so long to come to my assistance, when I was about to be crushed by the train?"

"He did, indeed, make all haste in his power; but, in company with my brother, arrived a moment too late, when it would have been madness to have gone on the bridge. In the dim light they saw you fall into the water, which fortunately was deep and rapid, and consequently free from ice. They hastened to the bank of the stream, and in a few moments succeeded in rescuing you from this second danger, and bore you to the house."

"Friends! thank God! all friends!" I could not help but utter after listening to Lucy's explanation of all that had transpired. I was happy again, though maimed for life, a fact which Lucy generously seemed to quite overlook, as she did not hesitate to become Mrs. Worthington in less than a month after my perfect convalescence.

RETURNING TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.—Within the last few days a number of the members of the late Calhoun Convention have passed through St. Louis on their way to the Southern States, no doubt for the laudable purpose of reporting progress to their constituents. They do not hesitate to disavow, peremptorily, any desire of returning to Kansas, that territorial paradise of politicians.—It may be mentioned, also, en passant, that they inveigh loudly against Senator Douglas, and say that he was weekly in communication with the Convention, was advised of everything, and, up to the hour of adjournment, led them to believe that their course would meet with his strongest support in the Senate. His present attitude, therefore, they attribute to some new revelation in regard to his own prospects, and denounce him for acting in bad faith. If it should ever be necessary for the Calhoun Convention to reassemble, (which God forbid!) its members would have to be summoned from sixteen States.—*Missouri Democrat.*

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world renowned Statue of the Greek Slave! Repurchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other Work of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan art association, who subscribe before the 29th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the award of premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a splendid three dollar engraving, but also the beautiful illustrated two dollar Art Journal, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the awards, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number.—Specimen copies will be sent to all person who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,

548 Broadway, New York.

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

Bazins Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

End of the Walker Expedition—The General and his Men arrested by Commodore Paulding and sent home Prisoners.

General Walker's raid has been suddenly brought to an ignominous end. The note from Capt. Chatard, through the British Consul, warning the fillibuster against any interference with the Costa Rica mail, has already been published in our columns. On the next day Capt. Chatard addressed the following note to the General:

U. S. S. SARATOGA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 1, 18 7.

SIR:—Lieut. Cilley, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you yesterday offered the gross insult of threatening to shoot them. Now such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national offence. You certainly set with very little policy; for surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers. I would feel justified to retaliate in the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will lay the matter before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him.

Respectfully,

FRED'K CHATARD, Commander.

Gen'l Wm. Walker.

To neither of these communications did the General make any reply. On the afternoon of the same day the boats of the Saratoga were out practising with a howitzer and small arms near the point where Walker's men were stationed. On seeing the boats approaching, the filibusters drew up in battle array, in anticipation of their landing, which, however was not the intention of the boats' crews. Had they landed the sequel shows what kind of opposition the fillibusters would have made. On the 2d of December Captain Chatard addressed the following note to General Walker:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, Dec 2, 1857.

SIR:—As I am entirely opposed to harming any one unless I know I have a full right and very good reason to do so, I wish to notify you in time, that your men on the point are in the way of any shot I may have to fire to bring vessels to; for I am determined to bring all vessels to, so that I may fully inquire into their character. Of course I do not admit your claim to the soil, nor can you yourself in earnest imagine that any nation of the civilized world can do so either

Respectfully, FRED'K CHATARD.
Commander.

Gen. Wm. Walker.

On the 6th of December Commodore Paulding, in the Wabash arrived at Greytown accompanied by the English line-of-battle ship, Brunswick, and English steamer, Leopard.—On the 7th the U. S. steamer came into port from Boco del Toro. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of Dec. 12, thus describes what followed:

On the 7th of December, as the rain came down in torrents, with a heavy sea outside nothing was done. Commodore Paulding had sent word to Walker that he considered him a pirate, and would take him and his men prisoners. Walker sent Capt. Fissoux on board the Wabash to tell the Commodore that he should resist to the last. This was on the 8th, and Capt. Fayssoux was detained on board the Wabash until the marines and sailors were sent on shore. These, united with the men from the Fulton and Saratoga, made a force of 750 men; and 450 on the point and 300 in the boats. The force on shore surrounded the fillibuster camp, the boats advanced to the headquarters of the pirate chief. An officer thereon jumped on shore, and called upon Walker to haul down his flag and surrender to the United States.

After all his boasting the man of destiny made no resistance, but surrendered himself and his whole force. The whole affair did not occupy ten minutes. The flag was hauled down and Walker, carried a prisoner on board the Fulton, just as the steamboat Morgan came down the river. She was immediately surrounded by the armed boats and taken possession of for the United States; she was under the command of De Brissot, an old fillibuster, with Macdonald, an agent of Garrison and Morgan, on board. There were also on the steamer 40 or 50 Costa Ricans, taken prisoners by Anderson at Castillo, and on board the steamer La Tirgen. As soon as the fillibusters were made prisoners the English steamer Leopard left for Jamaica.

Walker and the men were sent on board the Wabash; his officers on board the Saratoga. A guard of marines were placed in the deserted camp of the fillibusters, some of whom were hiding in the bushes, plundering provisions, arms and amunition, with the intention of going up the river to join Anderson. On the 10th all these straglers were captured, and this day they will be on their way to the United States, all the men having been transferred to the Saratoga, which vessels proceeds to New Orleans, Walker alone going on the Wabash to Aspinwall, he having his parole to proceed to New York and deliver himself to the United States Marshal there. You may well imagine that the inhabitants of this place are rejoiced at the exodus of these adventurers, and now only await the surrender of Anderson and his party in Castillo, who on their arrival here are are to be received on board a man of-war. I subjoin a copy of the letter from Commodore Paulding calling upon Walker to surrender:

U. S. FLAG SHIP WABASH,
Off San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 7, '57.

SIR:—Your letter of Nov. 30 was recieved at Aspinwall, and sent with my despatches to the Government. That of Dec. 2d came to hand yesterday.

These letters surprised me with their tone of audacity and falsification of facts.

Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Capt. Chatard of the Saratoga, I pass without comment. The mistake he made was in not driving you from Punta Arenas when you landed there in defiance of his guns.

In occupying the point Arenas and assuming it to be the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and you its commander-in-chief, you and your associates being lawless adventurers, deceive no one by their absurdity.

Lieut. Cilly, of the Saratoga, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes when you threatened to shoot him.—While you use such threats it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to my command shall relieve injury from your lawless violence the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

Now, sir, you and your fellows are here in violation of the laws of the United States, and greatly to its dishonor, making war upon a people with whom we are at peace; and for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as what is due to the honor and integrity of the United States, I command you and the people here associated with you, to surrender your arms without delay, and to embark in such vessels as I may provide for that purpose.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING.

Flag Officer Commanding Officer U. S. Home squadron.

To Gen. Wm. Walker, Punta Arenas.

The Aspinwall correspondent of the Panama Star says that Gen. Walker shed tears (of mortification, probably,) when his flag was hauled down. The British commander, it is understood, would have dislodged and arrested the fillibusters, had not Com. Paulding promptly taken that commendable course. Anderson and his men were at Castillo at the latest advices.—They had seized the garrison and the lake steamers.

NINE PROMISES.

The following are authentic. The oldest will not be of the age of four years until next May. Surely, it has been left for the Locofoco party to prove that "medley's the only wear." Read the following:

No. 1. "*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed (not implied) will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."—*Cincinnati Platform.*

No. 2. "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom but to leave the people thereof PERFECTLY FREE to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.—*Nebraska Act.*

No. 3. "It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their institutions according to the constitution of the United States."—*Buchanan's Inaugural.*

No. 4. "There are two great objections connected with the present excitement, growing out of the affairs of Kansas, and the attainment of which will bring it to a speedy termination. These were clearly and succinctly stated in the President's recent Inaugural Address, and I embody the paragraphs in the communication, asking your special attention to them. It is declared in that instrument to be 'the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote.—*This sacred right of each individual must be preserved;*' and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting *for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."—*Walker's Instructions.*

No. 5. "Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expressions of it at the polls. A constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud."—*Wash. Union, July 7, 1857.*

No. 6. "I understand that you and all your cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, MUST be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, *who should all participate, freely and fully*, in this decision, and by a majority of those votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment."—*Walker's Letter of Acceptance.*

No. 7. "I repeat, then, as my earnest conviction, that unless the convention submit *the constitution* to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution *will be and ought to be rejected by Congress.*"—*Walker's first Speech in Kansas.*

No. 8. "*The majority of the people of Kansas must govern.* I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial laws; I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last; but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now, but those who will be here next fall as actual residents; that they—the people over whom these institutions are to operate—*that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution, and what shall be their social institutions.*"—*Walker's Quindaro Speech.*

No. 9. "Over the past I have no control, but over the future I have, and I say to you, that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government, including the great sectional question, which has so long divided you—unless, I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity. I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitateingly resort, and that is to join you in lawful opposition to their acts. I will say then to you gentlemen, that if the Convention do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which the majority of the actual, bona fide, resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial judges, *I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their constitution.*"—*Walker's Topeka Speech.*

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. WALKER.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker responded to an invitation to attend the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims by the New York New England Society, as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857

E D Morgan, Esq. Chairman, &c:

Dear Sir: Circumstances beyond my control compel me to be absent from the Anniversary Dinner of the New England Society, to which you have so kindly invited me.

This is a time when we are all summoned to recur to first principles, so gloriously associated with the early as well as the revolutionary history of New England. It may be truly said that the Mayflower, which bore the Pilgrims to the shores of New England, was freighted with the liberties of the world. On board that immortal vessel was framed the social compact basing all human government on the consent of the governed, and carrying it into execution by the choice of their rulers by their own vote.—As your fathers landed on your rock-bound shores, there dawned the first faint glimmering of the great principle of self-government which rose upon enfranchised humanity in all its meridian splendor, on the 4th of July, 1776. *That great principle of self government is about being subjected to a fearful and, perhaps a final test, in an unhappy Western Territory.* If this principle can be subverted there, and such an act ratified by Congress, the Pilgrim Fathers will have landed in vain on the shores of New England: in vain shall its great truths have been promulgated in the Declaration of American Independence, and the blood of the Revolution will have been wasted on a soil where military and despotic power would soon resume their sway, & under our suicide the freedom of our country and the world forever sank, with its last "bubbling cry," into that great deep where it should remain until "the seas give up their dead," and man shall answer for his crimes at the dread judgement seat of his Creator.

As a Pennsylvania, I have no claims by birth or ancestry on New England, and presume that for this kind invitation to your anniversary dinner I am indebted to my wife, who is a descendant of the illustrious Boston printer boy, Benjamin Franklin, in whose principles and virtues I have endeavered to rear my children.

In closing this letter, permit me to transmit for the occasion the following sentiment:

SELF GOVERNMENT.—Whenever it shall be endangered here, let every son of New England, wherever residing, rise as one man to the rescue.

Most respectfully,
your obedient servant
R. J. WALKER.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The telegraph yesterday announced that another Revolution had broken out in Mexico. The government of this unfortunate country is so unsteady and so uncertain that revolutions are occurring almost every few months. The last of these revolutionary movements occurred on the 17 inst. It broke out in the garrison of Tacubaya, near Mexico, and was immediately followed by similar movements at the capital, at Vera Cruz, and at other important places. It was planned by President Commonfort, and executed under the orders of General Baez. It was nothing more nor less than a *coup d'etat*, worthy of Louis Napoleon by which the constitution of the country was overthrown, the Congress and Supreme Court were dissolved, and extraordinary powers were conferred on Commonfort as Supreme Dictator. The people are said to have opposed no resistance, and hailed the successful issue of the movement with joy. Several of the ministers resigned; a few arrests of people of distinction were made; but in two days all was quiet again, and Commonfort was firmly established in his seat. He was to call together an extraordinary Congress, whose business it would be to put things into shape and give some color of popular sanction to the extraordinary movement that he has brought about.

☞The Administration suffered a humiliation in the House of Representatives, on the day that Cox made his speech. It is thus related in the Albany Evening Journal:

When he [Cox] sat down, a raw hand from Indiana, by the name of Hughes, replied, and closed a rambling discourse by introducing an amendment highly laudatory of the Message and thereon called the previous question, saying that "he wished to bring democrats to the test." The old managers; Phelps, Letcher and Houston, were alarmed. Tellers were demanded on seconding the call for the previous question. A large majority of the democracy had passed between the tellers—but there was an ominous hanging back, and great deal of putting of heads together and running to and fro through the hall, which ended in Hughes withdrawing his amendment. Thus the friends of the administration did not dare to come to a vote on the proposition, and backed square out.

INTERESTING STATISTICS FOR 1857.—From a number of statistics published in the New York *Herald* we glean the following:

During the year 1857 there were 227 fires in the United States, where the loss at each was over $20,000. The total loss is set down at $15,792,000, against $21,159,000 in 1856. The number of lives lost at fires this year was 158—last year 183.

Number of steamboat accident this years 36; lives lost, 322, and 86 wounded. Last year there were 29 accidents, 358 killed and 127 wounded.

Number of railroads accidents, 126, persons killed, 130; wounded 530. Last year there were 143 accidents; 195 killed, and 629 wounded.

During the present year 26 revolutionary soldiers have died, as have also 25 persons of one hundred years of age and over

GRAVEN SPIRITS.—Fitch and Bright, who are in the U. S. Senate, from Indiana, without the shadow of law or right, and who depend upon the votes of Southern Senators for remaining there, are absolutely wallowing in the dirt to conciliate the South. Fitch was formerly a Free Soiler, but he now out-Herods Herod in his demands for submission to Southern dictations. It is disgraceful to the Senate and to the country to have such men in the position they now occupy.

For the Inquirer.

COMMON SCHOOLS, NO. 3.

INSTITUTES, DIRECTORS, &c.—The Institute is an association of teachers and other friends of education, who meet together occasionally for mutual improvement. They usually exercise themselves in those branches taught in the schools, so as to become more perfect; what one does not know, another will. They also discuss the best methods of teaching the different branches, and also the best plan of conducting the schools. It has been tried in many of the counties in the State, and has been found to be better adapted to promote teachers than any other means within the reach of *all*. The benefit to them and through them to the schools is obvious. All *live* teachers feel the gret weight of responsibility resting upon them, and therefore hail every opportunity of improvement with delight. *They* need no promptings from any quarter to attend institutes, for, besides other advantages, they afford the most ample means of genial intercourse with their fellow teachers. But such teachers who have no ambition, whose capacities are limited, who manage their schools, either not at all, or by means of brute force; who assign lessons and conduct recitations only upon the efforts of a verbal memory, "without reference to *ideas* and *principles;* who teach when they can do nothing else, and then only for the *pay* it affords; such teachers will studiously avoid Institutes, and are unwilling to spend either a dollar or a day for their own improvement, but, as the interests of education advance, they will naturally be elbowed out of the ranks, and their places filled up by the more faithful and competent. Of course there are *some* honorable exceptions, and *reasonable* excuses will be accepted. There are two Institutes, the District and the County. No district should be without one during the school months, and it is gratifying to know that nearly every district in this county has its own. And as it is the Superintendent's duty to hold the county institutes, it is equally the duty of teachers to attend them. The above remarks are applicable to both the county and district associations.

At the institute held at Bloody Run on the 28th and 29th of last month, only 28 of the 90 teachers embraced in the district attended. The meeting was one of considerable interest to the spectators as well as to the teachers.—Instructions were given in the fundamental principles of arithmetic, also in grammar, geography, penmanship, some of the higher branches of mathematics, and in reading.—Each teacher also gave a statement of his mode of teaching the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and whatever other branches were taught in his school. This exercise was interesting, and also gave to each one an opportunity of comparing his mode with that of others. The wise will always learn. The county superintendent delivered an address before the Institute to the public in general, on the importance of common school education, and one also to the teachers on the nature of their responsibilities. Mr. J. Clarendon Tate, one of the teachers present, also favored the Institute with an excellent address on the subject of education. The citizens of the town and the directors who were present during the sessions, were all pleased and profited.

In the discharge of my arduous and responsible duties, (for truly I found them to be such) my hands have been strengthened and my heart cheered by the active and cordial co-operation of many private citizens, of intelligent teachers and of the different boards of directors. The latter, especially, in those districts where I have been visiting the schools, have been hearty in their assistance. I have so far found them to be intelligent, kind, and accommodating; having the interest of the schools at heart, and always willing to do for the best as far as they know how. But I have met with many who have no copy of the school laws, and therefore are dependent upon the recourses of their own judgment and the opinions of interested parties, as to their duty. In this way some mistakes have occurred which I purpose to mention in my next number. I expect soon to receive a supply of the school laws and the State Superintendent's decisions. Those who have no copy can then be furnished with one. I hope the directors will allow all teachers the time to attend the county institute.

SUPERINTENDENT.

THE LECOMPTON SCHEME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1858.

You may feel assured that Mr. Buchanan's having yielded himself so completely to Southern dictation, is not only seen by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, but is working powerfully. Their new Governor, Packer, sustains Mr. Douglas, and one of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from this city has declared within a day or two that he will not vote for the Lecompton swindle, and that there are not over four Democratic members from Pennsylvania who will. This is doing well for the holidays, but better things will happen when Congress reassembles. Col. Forney's *Press* is a sore grievance to the straight-out Buchanan men in this State.—They are becoming bewildered, and find the game is nearly up.

A THING TO BE PROUD OF.—Buchanan said the other day, to a member of Congress from Alabama, "I cannot say that I am a pro-slavery man, but I do say that I have done more for the South than any other man living."

This is on the authority of that fire-eating organ, the Richmond *South*. And it is true. Let him wear the honor—which will soon become historical and irreversible—of having done more and meaner things for the perpetuation of bondage than any other man of the age. "Poor Pierce" not excepted. Let him anticipate the shining reputation in coming generations, when slavery shall have passed away, and the idea of property in human flesh shall be regarded with abhorrence by a purer and better race. It is his glory. It will be declared from generation to generation. Who would rob him of it?

VERY TRUE.—Gen. Cass, in his reply to Gov. Walker's letter of resignation says: "Your resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which you are well aware *it would be impossible for the Department to reply.*" That is an honest confession, and complimentary to the sagacity of the venerable Secretary.—*Detroit Trib.*

THE OLD FRAUD OVER.—Johnson County, Kansas, gives 2000 majority for Slavery, it will be seen. There are not 200 people in it.

EX-GOVERNOR WALKER intends to take the stump against the Administration in the South.—He has letters aproving his course from leading Democrats of Maryland and Texas.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Watertown, Mass., May 1, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD; Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their naffve color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.

Respectfully, yours, etc.
CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir:—After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MISS FEEKS, 26½ Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.

MARY A. ATKINSON.
Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE.
Ex-Senator United States.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigoratin qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Oct. 30, 1857.—3m.

DR. SANFORD'S
INVIGORATOR,
OR LIVER REMEDY

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the *Liver* is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "Would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with a skin yellow, pale and deathlike.—He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, and to use his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds "it saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave."

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally.

Oct. 30, 1857.

Bazins Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPT.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Save a Dollar! Subscribe for 1858!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine, already the cheapest and best in the world, will be greatly improved for 1858. It will contain over 900 pages of double column reading matter; from twenty to thirty steel plates, and over 500 wood engravings; which is proportionately more than any periodical, of any price, ever gave.

Its thrilling original Stories are from the best authors. Every volume contains one of Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS' copyright Novels, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Famine." Also, one of Mrs. E. D. E. N Southworth's, author of "The Lost Heiress."

Its Superb Mezzotints and other Steel Engravings, are the best published anywhere.

Its Colored Fashion Plates. Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also a dozen more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Patttern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's costume, can be cut out without the aid of a mantuamaker.

New Receipts, Crochet Work, Embroidery, Patterns, &c.

In the greatest proportion, are given. Also, new and fashionable Music.

It is the best Ladies' Magazine in the world.—Try it for one year.

TERMS.—Always in Advance.

One copy one year,	$2,00
Three copies, for one year,	5,00
Five copies for one year,	7,50
Eight copies, for one year,	10,00
Sixteen copies for one year,	20,00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Casket," containing forty Engravings, will be given, gratis; or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a Club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1858 in addition. Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Nov. 27, 1857. ☞Specimens sent Gratis.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 244 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,
(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made BROOMS, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.—zz.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa

Friday Morning, Jan. 8, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER - Editor and Proprietor.

Reduction of Terms!

THE INQUIRER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE!

We have changed the terms of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, from this date, to $1.50 per annum, if paid in advance. If payment be not made within the year, $2.00 will be charged. If delayed until after the year expires, $2.50 will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All subscriptions paid between this date and February Court, on the new year, will be considered in advance.

Come on, then, friends, and subscribe for the INQUIRER; there is scarcely a man in the County but can afford to take a County paper at these low rates.

To all our old subscribers, who are indebted to us for over one year's subscription, we will settle off at the rate of $2.00 per annum, if paid until February Court. After that time $2.50 will be charged.

Dec. 4, 1857.

TO PERSONS RAISING CLUBS.

To any one raising us a Club of *five new subscribers*, cash in advance, $7.50, we will send one copy of our paper, one year, *gratis*. To any one raising us a club of *ten new subscribers*, cash in advance, $15, we will send one copy of our paper, two years gratis; and a proportionable length of time for larger clubs. Come on, friends, now is the time, these long winter evenings, and under our reduced terms, to raise us a large number of new subscribers. We advise all in want of a good paper, to subscribe for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

We will furnish PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the BEDFORD INQUIRER, both, one year, for $3.00 in advance.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1858.

D. OVER, Esq , Sir:—The House has just been organized by electing A. Brower Longaker, of Montgomery, Speaker, over Thos. Struthers, the American Republican candidate, as follows:

A. Brower Longaker had	67 votes,
Thos. Struthers,	28 "
G. Nelson Smith,	1 "
De Lorma Imbrie,	1 "

Mr. Longaker, on taking the chair, made a short, but very appropriate speech, after which the members were sworn in.

After the usual Resolutions, Capt. Jacob Zeigler was unanimously elected Clerk, when the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

They have just organized the Senate by electing Wm. H. Welsh, of York, Speaker.

Welsh received	21 votes.
D. A. Finney.	12 "

After the usual Resolutions, adjourned.

The Message will be delivered to-morrow.

IBID.

"A PLEASANT JOB.—The late Abolition Know Nothing Congress contracted debts to such an enormous extent that the Government is compelled to make a loan (in the shape of Treasury notes) to pay them. It must be a pleasant job, indeed, for the present Congress to right the wrongs perpetrated by the Abolitionists when in power."—*Bedford Gazette.*

That's rich, rare, and racy! The fellow must think his Locofoco readers are such ignoramuses that they will gulp down anything he says, no matter how far his assertions may be from the truth. The last Congress Abolition and Know Nothing! But we presume the writer, Mr. Myers, ought to know, for at the time of the election of that Congress, and during its sessions, he was at different times a Whig, a Know Nothing, a Republican, and a Locofoco. The last Congress was not an opposition Congress. In the Senate there were nearly two Locofocos to one opposition, and even in the house, no party had the majority—being divided into Locofocos, Republicans and Americans. If the last "Congress contracted debts to such an enormous extent that the Government is compelled to make a loan (in the shape of Treasury notes) to pay them," whose fault is it but the Locofocos', who had the Senate—the House being divided—and the President, who had the *veto* power? It won't do—try again, Mr. Meyers, and account for the *Government shinplasters* in some other way.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A narrow escape occurred at the house of our friend, Maj. Rupp, on Monday evening last. While filling a fluid lamp, the wick inside caught fire, and the lamp exploded, the fluid running down on the carpet, and setting it on fire. A young lady visitor, who was in an adjoining room, ran in to aid in extinguishing it, but while so doing, the skirt of her dress caught, and in a moment she was in flames. She had the presence of mind to run into the entry, throw herself on the floor, and tuck her dress under her, thus smothering the fire, after the skirt was nearly consumed. The fire in the room was soon extinguished, and not much damage was done. Persons should be careful with these dangerous lamps, if they will use them, but the best way would be to dispense with them altogether.

LOUIS NAPOLEON A BOGUS.—A writer in Graham's Magazine for January has come forward with some important revelations, convicting the occupant of the French Imperial throne of the basest imposture.

He says that the real Louis Napoleon died in a fit, in a drinking house in New York, some years ago, and that a Yankee named Bowen, who had long been his companion in dissipation and revelry, assumed his name, sailed immediately for Europe, attended Queen Hortense as her son in her dying moments, imposed himself upon the French people as a genuine Bonaparte, and succeeded in reaching the Imperial throne.

The story is well told, and the objections that would naturally be suggested are skilfully disposed of. Whether it will excite so much attention as the pretended discovery of the son of Louis XVI., in the person of a Mr. Williams, a few years ago, remains to be seen.

For the Inquirer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Gifts from a people to the minister who labors among them, expressive of their attachment to him, are always gratefully received.—They are valuable to him not only on account of their intrinsic worth, but also, and chiefly, because of the assurance they convey that his labors are kindly received, and that notwithstanding his frailties, which are common to our poor humanity, they are mindful of the apostolic direction—"We beseech you brethren to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." There is another consideration, less selfish, which causes the faithful minister to rejoice in the reception of gifts from the people of his charge, which is, that if in the bestowment of these they have been actuated by christian principles, they will be repaid a thousand fold by the great Head of the Church, who said, in the days of his flesh, that whosoever gave to one of his disciples a cup of cold water, only *because* he was a disciple, should in nowise lose his reward.

The writer of this communication, the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, since he came among the kind people of his present pastorate, has received from them many and valuable gifts. As he has made a practice of keeping a memorandum of all presents, the name of the giver, when known, and the pecuniary value of the gift, it is not mere conjecture when he says that these have been almost equivalent to the one-third of his annual salary. Recently he has received largely in the way of provisions and clothing for himself and family, and desires through the *Inquirer* to acknowledge with gratitude these expressions of kindness, since he cannot do it *personally*, many things having been received from sources yet unknown. "I am full having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God. But my God shall supply all your need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

ROBERT F. SAMPLE.

Bedford, Jan. 4, 1858.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his letter to Col. Johnston, says:

"And if George Washington was now living and at the helm of our government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did Andre, and that too with a far better grace, and to a much greater subserving of the interests of our country."

This may not be good English, but it is good sense, and lead us to regret that George Washington is not at the helm of our government, as well for the justice he would do to Buchanan, as for the certain retribution he would visit upon the Mormons.

THE "James Buchanan" is the name of a slave schooner that has just landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. The name was a delicate compliment. The slaves should be sent to Kansas.

A friend suggests that the administration should cashier Capt Chatard of the Saratoga, because he *did'nt* arrest Walker, and Com. Paulding, of the Wabash, because he *did*. That would be even-handed justice, all round.

AND DENVER TOO!—The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, a Buchanan organ, says that Denver approves all the official acts of Walker and Stanton, even to the calling of the Legislature. What will Mr. Buchanan think of this?

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—The usually well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer has received evidence that the negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba has been renewed, and that a sum has been named so enormous as to stagger even Castilian pride, in view of the necessities of Spain.

ALABAMA.—The telegraph announces that this faithful Democratic State has legalized the bank suspension *until the 15th of next November*. Also that South Carolina and Georgia have legalized the suspension of their banks, but to what time is not stated.—*Wash. Repub.*

The Administration papers have found a name for those, like of this Democratic party, who are going in the way of Douglas. They are not "sore heads," or "rebels," or "traitors"—but, "*The Tender-toed Democracy.*" That will do.

☞ The dispatch by which the gallant Havelock conveyed the intelligence of his last success in India was good. It ran thus:

DEAR CANNING—Let all our past misfortunes be forgotten, for we are in Luck now.

Yours, HAVELOCK.

RABBI ELIEZER said, "Turn to God *one* day before your death." His disciples said, "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered them, "Therefore should you turn to God *to-day*. Perhaps you may die *to-morrow*; thus, every day would be employed in turning to Him."

HON. FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has been nominated to the Senate for the mission at St. Petersburgh, and not Mr. Buchanan of Maryland, as was rumored.

We perceive by the Boston Journal, that Senator Sumner finds himself affected injuriously by his attendance on the debates in Congress and that he intends visiting the North for a brief season.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1857.

FLOUR.—The export demand continues quite limited. Sales of superfine at $5,12½ per barrel, and common extra at $5. Small sales for the supply of the trade from $4,87½ up to $6 25 for common and fancy brands. Rye Flour is steady at $4, and Corn Meal at $3 per barrel.

Grain—Small sales of good and prime Pennsylvania red wheat at $1,12a$1,15 per bushel, and white from $1,20 to $1 30; 200 bushels inferior red sold at 90 cents. Corn is in better demand, and has advanced one cent per bushel. Sales of 2000a3000 bushels new yellow at 54a57 cents, according to dryness. Oats are dull; sales of Southern at 32 cents and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 34a35 cts. per bushel.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In our advertising columns is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottowa Free Trader:

"Having tried successively sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.—[Rock River Democrat.—For sale by Dr. Harry.

☞ If you have a sore or painful disease, go and get a bottle of DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL, and you will not rue it—no! you will purchase more; this has been the case, and will be so in time to come.

For sale by B. F. Harry, and F. C. Reamer. Bedford. William Lysinger. J. B. Farquhar, and all country merchants.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 31st ult., by the Rev F. Benedict, Mr. Andrew Reighart and Miss Sarah Whetstone, both of Bedford Tp.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Correl, Mr J. E. Black, of Napier, Tp., and Miss Mary L., daughter of Mr. George Diehl, of Friends Cove.

WANTED.

AN Apprentice to learn the Printing Business.—One from the country, and from fifteen to seventeen years of age preferred. Apply at this office.

Jan. 8, 1858.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of FR. JORDAN, ESQ., one of the Executors of Philip Compher, deceased was read and filed, setting forth that Letters Testamentary were issued on the 18th of November. 1853, to petitioner and Alexander Compher, on the estate of said deceased. that he filed an account of his administration, which was confirmed by this Court. no assets have come to his hands since, that his co-Executor being residuary legatee, is the proper person to settle up said estate, and praying to be discharged his office as Executor aforesaid—

Whereupon, On Motion of A. KING, ESQ., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and all other persons interested in said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2nd Monday, 8th day of February, next, and show cause if any they have, why the said Fr. Jordan, Esq., should not be discharged from his office of Executor, as aforesaid.

By the Court.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk*

Jan 8, 1858.

Bedford County, ss

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court—

The petition of FR. JORDAN, ESQ., administrator de bonis non of Richard E Bonnett, late of Hopewell Township, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth, that as administrator aforesaid he filed an account, which was confirmed by this Court on the 15th of February, 1856, showing a balance of $1762.20 in his hands, that the said fund was distributed by an Auditor, whose report was confirmed by this Court on the 1st of September, 1856, since which time he has paid out the whole of said balance according to said Auditor's Report and the decree of the said Court thereon, and praying to be discharged from his office as administrator, as aforesaid—

Whereupon, On Motion of A. KING, ESQ., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs of Richard E. Bonnett, and upon all persons interested, to be and appear at our next Court and show cause if any they have, why the said Fr. Jordan should not be discharged from his office as administrator aforesaid.

By the Court.

L.S. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Jan. 8, 1858.

WANTED,

AN active and well qualified salesman—one possessing the necessary qualifications—and can bring undoubted references, as to character, mercantile habits, &c.—may hear of a situation by application to the Editor of this paper—no inexperienced assistant need apply.

Jan. 1, 1858.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.—tf.

Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Joseph Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts or claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement—either to the undersigned Administratrix, at the late residence of the dec'd, or to the undersigned Administrator, residing in Bedford.

MARIA HUNT, *Administratrix.*
S. RADEBAUGH *Administrator,*
of the Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

Jan. 1, 1858—f.

BAZIN'S and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court. held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the same Court—

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, Administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of William Lane, late of said County, dec'd, was read and filed, setting forth, that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the Real Estate of the said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as the same were reached. that they have lately been informed that the said William Lane owned a body of unimproved wood land in Letterkenny Township, Franklin County, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others containing 2000 acres or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200, against the estate of said deceased yet remain unpaid. and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500, if possible, from the said Real Estate in Franklin County.

Whereupon, on motion of S. L. RUSSELL, ESQ., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs, and all parties interested, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February, next, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be made by the Court, pursuant to the prayer of the petitioner.

L.S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18, 1857.—d

SEND FOR IT.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, *two dollars a year*; single copies *fifty cents*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps. (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "*Brilliant Prospectus*" in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
518 Broadway, New-York.

Dec. 11, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Turnpike Election.

AN Election for President and six Managers of the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the house of Joshua Palmer, in Somerset County, on the 1st Monday of January, next.

BENJAMIN KIMMELL, *Pres't.*

Dividend!

A Dividend was declared on the 16th of November, last, of one per cent., to be paid by Jacob Musser, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN KIMMELL, *Pres't.*

Dec. 18, 1857—c

Teacher's Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at Bloody Run, beginning on the 28th of this month.—The attendance of all the Teachers in Hopewell, Broad Top, Liberty, Bedford, Middle and South Woodberry Townships. is requested by the COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Dec. 18. 1857.—5

Take Notice

THAT the subscribers have purchased of Henry Zimmerman, the following personal property, to wit; one Bay Mare, one Black Mare, one Colt, and broad tread Wagon, which property we intend leaving with him during our pleasure.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Pattonsville, Dec. 18, 1857.—c

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Golden Prize.

One of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

And a Gift will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a gift worth from $1 to **500,00 in Gold.**

TO CLUBS.

3 Copies for 1 year		$5.00
10 " " 1 "		15.00

READ—READ—READ—READ.

THE LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 Package containing	$500 in Gold.	
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches,	100	Each.
15 " " " "	75	"
25 " Gold Watches	60	"
100 " " " "	50	"
300 Ladies " " "	35	"
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	25	"
200 " Watches	10 to 20	"
500 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains	10 to 30	"
5000 Gold Lockets	2 to 10	"
Gold Rings—Ear Drops—Broaches Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c	1 to $15	Each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express post-paid.

Address BECKET & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
48 and 49 Moffat's Buildings.
NEW YORK.

Specimen Copies sent free.

☞ *Bills of all the Banks taken that pass current in the States from whence they are sent Postage stamps are also received.*

Dec. 10, 1857.—8t

Attention Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Friday the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with pompoon.) An appeal will be held immediately after parade. A full turn out is desired.

By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, *O. S.*

Dec. 11, 1857.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing a Note given by me to Josiah Hixon and George Fields of Fulton County, dated November 24th 1857. for the sum of $15, as I have never received value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

ESTHER ANN PRICE.

Dec. 11, 1857.—c*

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

ALL Collectors previous to the year 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January, next. Those delinquents after that day will be proceeded against immediately without respect to persons. Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857 are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Dec. 11, 1857.

BROAD TOP COAL,

FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier Township. dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID LINGENFELTER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 11, 1857.—f. Napier Township.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County, that an Appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday the 11th day of January, next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty Monroe. East and West Providence, and Snakespring on Tuesday the 12th day of January, next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier, and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January, next.

When and where all persons or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law.

WM. WHETSTONE,
H. J. BRUNNER,
C. EVANS,
Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*
Commissioners Office,
Dec. 25, 1837.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Huntingdon and Broadtop R. R., On and after Monday, March 21, 1857, two passenger trains a day each way, (except Sunday,) will run between Hopewell and Huntingdon.

Leaves Hopewell at 12 15 P. M., and 6 10 P. M.

Arrives at Hopewell at 9 40 A. M., and 5 40 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for the East and West on Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEERMAN.
Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that the Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"

For sale by all Druggists. f27eowz.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ascom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Gochenour, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID GOCHENOUR,
Ex'or.

Nov. 27, 1857.—*

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY ADN CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

AS the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

PHYSICIANS prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.—zz.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Oct. 13, 1857.

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes. Bolting Cloths. and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Millwright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD, at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.—3m.

WALL and BLIND PAPERS.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the passage of an Act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue, with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and caled "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
W. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAML. L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pa., June 26, 1856.–6m.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Giliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are prepared to execute orders for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GIHARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,
(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.

JAMES O'NEAL.

West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.

A. King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business intrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

PICTURES are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,
Vestings,	

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

LOST! LOST!!

ONE box of Medicines, brought from Hollidaysburg to A. Furguson's Shoe Store, in mistake. The owner, or owners, will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

A. FURGUSON.

Nov. 27, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

25 WITNESSES;

or, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights over

☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street,
April 24, 1857–zz. New York.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE N. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do " (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c., &c,

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.
WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous deportment, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

Febrxary 15, 1856.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.–3m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of Coughs Colds, &c., can be had at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

Bedford Classical School,
AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., Principal,

Mrs. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Preceptress.

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil Painting and Shell Work,

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important, therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter *before* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter *after* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the half quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school students are prepared for the higher classes of any college, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.—Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be *parental*. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing;* and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $40.00,—one-half in advance.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing, and painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher,	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 6, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., on the estate of Rebecca Wright, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
Adm'r.

Nov. 20, 1857.

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Tailors will be employed by the subscriber, if application be made immediately, constant employment and good wages will be given.

C. LOYER.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

For pimples, and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has ever been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
To be had at DR. HARRY'S.

March 6.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRY'S.

March 6, 1857.

As the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geogtaphical, scientific religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

SITUATED in Juniata County, Pa., 8 miles from the Mifflin, and 6 miles from the Perrysville Stations of the Pa., R. Road. This Institution is especially noted in the following particulars:

1st. *Healthy location*—buildings nearly new—*in the midst of beautiful scenery.*

2d. *Thorough Instruction* is given in all the branches necessary for BUSINESS, for TEACHING or for COLLEGE.

5th. *Mild, but firm discipline.*

6th. *Vicious students* are *not retained.*

7th. Special pains are taken in the Boarding Department to have *healthy food*, in *sufficient quantity* and *properly prepared.*

8th. The *comfort, happiness*, and *mental improvement* of pupils is constantly kept in view.

Terms. For Tuition, Boarding, Washing and Furnished Room, (per session of 5 mo.,) $60, *payable quarterly in advance.* Light and Fuel extra. The Winter Session opens on the 3d of November next.

For further particulars apply to

J. H. SHUMAKER A. M., Prin.
Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

Aug. 28, 1857.–3m.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ The stages all stop at this hotel.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

THE subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE

Dec. 29, 1854.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Tinning Establishment to the frame building in Juliana Street, two doors south of "Brown's Store," where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of ware in his line, as substantial and cheap as can be procured in the county.

ABRAHAM HERMAN.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Lumber! Lumber!!

100,000 SHINGLES of different kinds. Also, 75,000 feet of *LUMBER* of various sorts, such as White Pine, Yellow Pine, Poplar, Spruce, &c. For sale by F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Feb. 18, 1853–tf

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

Great Attraction.

—o—

COLIN LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

TAKES this method of announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Black Cloths, ranging in price from $2.50 to $9.00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Black Cassimers;
Black Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Black Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres.
A fine article of Shirts, latest style.
Lisle Thread under Shirts & Drawers.
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Black Silk "
White Linen Handkerchiefs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders,
Black Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gents' furnishing stores.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00, and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Oct. 9, 1857–zz.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Nov. 13, 1857.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S PULMONIC

WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and permanent cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an imparfial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 Years of Age,

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Nov. 6, 1857.–1m.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.